

The Philanthropist.

Philanthropist.

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WHOLE NO. 270

THE PHILANTHROPIST, PUBLISHED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE OHIO STATE ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

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For the Philanthropist.
To the Citizens of the Senatorial District Composed of Union, Champaign, and Logan Counties.

FELLOW-CITIZENS.—Respect for those who may differ from us as to the propriety of uniting with the "Liberty Party" in their independent political action, requires that we should give our reasons for thus coming out and separating ourselves from the other parties of the day.

1st. We hold certain self-evident truths, that we esteem of paramount importance, amongst which is, that all men have a natural and inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. This principle we believe to be the great supporting pillar upon which rests our republican form of government. Conscious of the importance of this axiom, our reforming ancestors placed their Declaration of Independence upon it. 2nd. We view slavery naturally, necessarily and unchangeably at war with this pillar and the edifice established upon it; and we declare it as our full belief, that, until this destroying plague be removed, our people will realize the truth that in the very nature of things, sin and misery go together like cause and effect.

Fellow-citizens! is there not a cause for our national disasters, and is not the sin usually written on the rod, and is it not eminently true in our case. Have we not by our national compact, the laws of Congress, and of our state legislatures, and by our practices under them, cruelly oppressed millions of our brothers and sisters, and robbed them even of themselves, so that they do not own either their souls or their sinew? We have degraded the very nature Christ took into personal union with himself and exalted to heaven, to the condition of the beasts whose spirit goes downward! And are not our people now oppressed for want of money, and because of this many of them are greatly harassed by the officers, and some of them are in the prisons of their country for want of the means of paying their debt? Is it not therefore high time to examine below the surface for the cause of the perpetual disasters in the concerns of the country? And here we appeal to you, if they do not chiefly arise from one fountain, namely slavery; one of the effects of which is the oppression and degradation of labor. Now all men grant that labor is the great producer of the wealth of every country. Therefore every thing that tends to impair its energy necessarily cripples the growth of a community. There is not one-sixth of the amount of labor under the oppression and degradation of slavery, which takes away all the inducements to labor; for, fellow-citizens, what make us industrious? Is it not that we may more fully enjoy the comforts of life, and that those whom we love may rise to respectability in society? Then take away these moral spur to labor, and reduce it to a slave labor and as necessarily as the shadow follows the substance, so certainly do you fetter and drag labor, the great means of wealth, by drinking up its spirit and making it odious, as unworthy to be performed by freemen and fit only for a slave, the result of which is idleness amongst the free, and dissipation and indolence in the South.

Has the slave any other inducement to labor but that which is felt by the ox or ass? Here we work by the day with the pay beside the last hill we hoe at even. There, they work by day with no pay at the last hill, some with a gored back, making it the pillow for the night. Nehemiah enjoined the true policy—"Set every man to work over against his own house." Right or wrong, self is the great main-spring of human action. Banish it, and you make drones.

4th. Wrong begets wrong, and every wrong comes with the train of mischiefs; and how horrible the train of woes that lie before us follow after slavery! In addition to those enumerated, read Giddings' speech on the Florida war, and see \$40,000,000 of the people's money given to men and dogs to kill broken-hearted men standing in the defense of their rights. Read the Address of the late National Nominating Convention, and see the destructive tendency of slavery on the well-being of our country. Look at home and see our hard-earned taxes wasted to support our courts in hearing causes arising out of slavery. See the lovely mandate of the great Liberator of the world, to take in and feed the stranger, trampled down by slavery.

5th. We believe that by the common ties of nature, as well as by obedience to our common Father, we are bound *first of all* to undo the heavy burdens and let the oppressed go free, and that then and not till then our national prosperity shall issue forth as the morning, and prosper on its way to noon-day glory. What father would give prosperity to five of his children who kept under their feet a sixth child, and that the weakest of all?

6th. Observation and experience have fully proven to my mind, that the cancer-wart slavery is so deeply rooted in the other parties of the day, as to authorize the assertion, that as parties they are pro-slavery, and that from them as parties neither the slave, nor the free laborer has any thing to expect. Both parties as such are rotten to the core, and when their partyism demands, they will as heretofore always sacrifice liberty to slavery. Therefore, for the sake of our principles, we feel bound to come out and separate ourselves from them, that we may be clear from the unclean things and call upon all our fellow-citizens to come and join us on the broad platform of liberty, liberty to the slave, a few scattering, faint, half-hearted expressions

of condemnation. And what has been the result? Slavery has become rampant in the church; spurns all control; and reigns triumphant, in the Assembly, so that its delicate nerves are not now at all excited by our unctuous memorials.

S. WALKER.

For the Philanthropist.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNION STAR.

Marysville, July 19th, 1841.

MR. McBRATNEY.—Allow me to make a few remarks in regard to the letter of S. Robinson Sen., published with comments by yourself in the Union Star, No. 11.

Mr. Robinson complains that, in an editorial article published by you in the Union Star, No. 9, you had "taunted and insulted abolitionists." He then proceeds to express his belief that the friends of human rights have truth on their side—*morality* on their side—humanity, the *Constitution of Ohio* and uncontrolled power, (the uncontrolled power of the God of the oppressed.) He then predicts the downfall of slavery, notwithstanding the efforts of slaveholders, legislators, editors &c.

I beg leave to inquire whether there is any thing in the sentiments of Mr. Robinson to excite ridicule: yet you hold up the letter to public ridicule and contempt, merely on account of the spelling.

Now, the same feeling of heart which first led me to sympathize with the slave, has led me to sympathize with my respected friend, Mr. Robinson. I feel injured, that a young man should deem it necessary to take advantage of his more conspicuous station to excite ridicule against a man like Mr. Robinson, a man whose age alone, as well as his unassuming manners, his integrity, kindness, and respectability, should have prompted you to do him justice at least. But it was not enough for you to ridicule him, you deny that you intended to "insult" abolitionists in the article referred to in No. 9, of Star. But look at that article.—

You speak of the Anti-Slavery Convention held at Pikerelton, as having been attended by "four delegates from this county, three from Champaign, and nineteen from Logan, and some dozen or so of darkies; quite a formidable and dangerous host."

Again you speak of them as "aspirants for Legislative laurels." And again, "Wonder if their mothers know they're out." Yet you can not discover any taut or ridiculous in such remarks; at least you did not intend any insult.—Now every body knows that you did *try* to taunt and insult abolitionists in the article alluded to; and when you can prove to this community that two lines crossing each other at right angles, are *parallel*, then you can prove that your denial is true. Any short way of proving such a proposition, I think would be a valuable acquisition to science, and a help to editors especially. You say you publish Mr. Robinson's letter, "verbatim, punctuat, et literat." I would respectfully inquire whether your own articles are published in the same way? *et grammaticat et veracitatem?* if so, what shall we do with such words as "type, awow, &c." in your own article? Or have editors, like poets, a license to spell words as they please?

Respectfully Yours,

H. FERRIS.

Dr. BAILEY.—The original, of which the above communication is a copy, was sent to the Editor of "The Union Star." The editor refuses to publish it, pretending that I wanted to provoke him to speak the truth, to do as he would be done by.

H. F.

For the Philanthropist.

PRESBYTERIAN ABOLITIONISTS.

DEAR BRETHREN:—

The time is not distant, when we must convene in a grand meeting, at which we shall see clearly the propriety or impropriety of our present conduct; and be rewarded accordingly. We occupy a very responsible position. Our church from its numbers, piety, intelligence, wealth, &c., must exert a powerful influence on the destinies of man. It is all important that influence be of a benign character—such as will be a blessing to society in all its relations. What is the position of our church courts in relation to the rights of man, or rather the *wrongs* of man?

The Bible, the great constitution and supreme statute book of the church, is most clear and pointed in its assertion of the full equality of human rights—by man's common origin from one head, by his common destiny to one dust, by each one being called to answer for himself at the judgment seat of Christ, by the total want of evidence of authority in one part of the world.

What a wicked merchant to countenance slavery! Surely he ought to be excommunicated; and yet where shall we find Bishop, Priest, or Deacon, to pronounce the sentence? Alas, trade is not the only calling that countenances slavery. Trade makes it profitable—Divinity sanctifies it. The importer of human cargoes at ease in his counting house, far distant from the scene of action, does not hear the cries of the wretched whom his avarice dooms to misery in this life, if not to perdition in another."

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One would think the editor of the Church Record had never read the sermons on slavery preached by his Brother the Rev. George W. Freeman of Raleigh, N. Carolina, in which he so triumphantly establishes in his own opinion, from the scriptures, the divine right of slaveholding, as to declare that "without a new revelation from Heaven" no man is authorized to pronounce Slavery wrong! These sermons were preached in the presence of the Right Rev. Levi S. Ives, Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal church in N. Carolina, and he forthwith wrote a letter to Freeman saying he had listened to his sermons "with most unfeigned pleasure," and advised their publication as "urgently called for at the present time;" and these very sermons with the Episcopal imprimatur were republished as a *religious tract* (!) by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the advancement of Christianity (!) in S. Carolina."

Also an excellent confession of faith, that denounces oppression and manstealing, and once said to the slaveholder, "thou art the man," though now robbed of its beauty, mutilated and marred, yet still contains most unqualified condemnation of this bloody system.—Remember the condemnation it received at the hands of the Assembly of 1818, and which was recently affirmed by many of the Synods. And yet, the church permits this "sum of all villainies," a quiet nestling place under the sanctuary. Brethren, should these things be so? Should there be no discrimination in the church of Christ between the *precious* and the *vile*? Ought those "guilty of unrepentant" seated at the table of our common Lord? Are we in the most solemn manner to fellowship those "sinners of the first rank?" Alas! our church is deeply involved in this guilt. A large portion of her members are the unqualified advocates of this "full measure of unmixed wickedness"—violent and bitter in their denunciations, of all those of their brethren who dare despise them from their worse than heathen cruelties and abominations. See entire presbyteries instructing their delegates to the Assembly to leave the house if this subject should be brought up for action—large conventions of the clergy and laity (as at Fairview, Va., in 1838) resolving that "the church has no right or authority to interfere with this subject, further to see that the church members perform their relative duties according to the Word of God;" and that the Assembly of 1818 assumed unwarrented power, for which they had no authority in the Word of God or the constitution of the church. While we have contented ourselves with a few scattering, faint, half-hearted expressions

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Shall we "sleep on now?" Where is our clergy? Where our Nevins, our Coons, our Dickeyes, &c., &c. Who will give counsel now? Shall we hold conventions? Shall those in each presbytery who desire not to be classed with the *MAN-THEIF*, meet and consult what is to be done? Let us have some consultation. Let us have conventions, either state, or presbyterial, or synodical, or all of them. I believe the best measure would be for the abolitionists, in the bounds of each presbytery, to call a convention, either at or previous to next meeting of presbytery, and also synodical conventions at or before next meeting of synod, and a general convention prior to next meeting of the General Assembly. Less than this appears to me like burying our talent in the ground, and saying, "we serve a hard master."

Come up, brethren. Make a united, vigorous and persevering effort to tear from the banner of our church, the bloody escutcheon of slavery, which now pollutes and disgraces and must eventually sink it to the depths of perdition. What! shall our church judicially condemn slavery as sinful, (see resolutions of 1818,) and then by continuous practice grant to her members at the South indulgence to commit this sin? How long shall the post of John Teitel be unoccupied? Shall not our "holy mother" find many Dominican friars, who will be equally zealous in lauding the value of such indulgences? Look at this matter. The Almighty brings into being an immortal creature, endowed and qualified and created, to "glorify God and to enjoy him forever;" and in steps the slaveholder, and as much as in his lies, defeats his high destiny, and makes him a brute; and our church looks on and permits it in her pews, and we too have looked on, "How long?"

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A. WILSON.

New Athens, August 3, 1841.

For the Philanthropist.

EPISCOPAL RELIGIOUS PAPERS.

Some queer things have lately appeared in certain Episcopal papers. In the N. Y. *Church Record*, (16th July,) edited by the Rev. Dr. Hawks, is an article entitled "Petty crimes," transferred by the Doctor from a Boston paper to his own. The drift of the article is to show that "Trade" is the great cause of the increase of crime in our country. "Trade," says the article, "countenances slavery, intemperance and gaming; and from these flow profusion and every other vice and every crime—Trade countenances slavery, while men will make slaves to sell, and the gain of the trade hushes all cries of conscience against its iniquities. The merchant who lives in a community where slavery is forbidden, has no scruples about sending a cargo of slaves to a slaveholding community. He may never witness the horrors of the trader. At ease in his counting house, far distant from the scene of action, he does not hear the cries of the wretched whom his avarice dooms to misery in this life, if not to perdition in another."

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Such is a specimen of the countenance given to slavery in a single church, and I surely need not refer to the Presbyterian, Methodist and Baptist Churches, to convince Dr. B. T. Underdonk, Bishop of the *Protestant* (?) Episcopal church in N. York, in which he says—"It (the Churchman,) has, as it richly deserves, *my full and undiminished confidence*."

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An intelligent friend suggests that the great point at issue between us and our opponents, respecting the ordinance of '87, has been already decided by the Supreme Court and refers us to Hammond's Ohio Reports, p. 144, case of Hays vs. Zanefield, Canal and Manufacturing Company. This decision certainly covers part of the ground in discussion, but not all.

In the case referred to, the plaintiff contended that the statute of Ohio, authorizing the erection of a dam, &c., across the Muskingum river, interfered with the ordinance for the government of the territory north-west of the river Ohio. The 4th article, contains this clause—"The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi, and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of said territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other state that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost, or duty therefor."

"This portion of the ordinance of 1787," said Judge Hitchcock, who delivered the opinion of the Court, "is as much obligatory upon the state of Ohio, as our own constitution. In truth it is more so; for the constitution may be altered by the people of the state; while this cannot be altered without the consent both of the people of this state, and of the United States, through their representatives. It is an article of compact; and until we assume the principle, that the sovereign power of the state, is not bound by compact, this clause must be considered obligatory."

And again—

"The right to navigate the river is a right secured to the citizen by the ordinance of 1787. It is a right of which he cannot be deprived, unless by agreement between the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, and the people of Ohio, through their representatives in the General Assembly."

It will be perceived that the Court did not decide, (for the point was not presented,) whether the constitution of the United States had altered or could alter the ordinance; but they did decide, 1st, that the ordinance is or includes a compact; 2ly, That it is binding on the sovereign power of the state; 3ly, That it is supreme in its obligatory power to the constitution of Ohio; 4thly, That it cannot be altered except by "agreement between the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, and the people of Ohio through their representatives in the General Assembly."

This decision of course overthrows the second position assumed by "I. A. J." in the Cincinnati Gazette—that the ordinance was in truth not a compact; and also the argument by which he attempted to show that the required common consent of the parties to the ordinance had been obtained to its alteration. For, he assumed, not that the people of the United States, "through their representatives in Congress" had consented to a modification of that instrument, but that one state-convention, after another, as it adopted the constitution, thereby yielded its consent. But, the decision of the Court is, that the ordinance cannot be changed, save by an agreement between the people of the United States, through their representatives in Congress, and the people of Ohio through their representatives in the General Assembly.

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The great point that remains to be decided by our Supreme Court, is—Has the constitution of the United States altered or modified in any respect the compact contained in the ordinance of 1787? This point will be presented in due time for their decision—and, if they adhere to the principle, which they assumed in 1832, that this instrument cannot be altered "unless by agreement between the people of the United States through their representatives in Congress, and the people of Ohio through their representatives in the General Assembly," they will be obliged to decide that no alteration has at any time been made in the ordinance.

We rest in hope.

CONSEQUENCES.

The great cause of the reluctance generally manifested to admit our doctrines concerning the ordinance of 1787, is undoubtedly, an apprehension of the consequences that may follow their adoption. "It will never do—you will alienate the South from Ohio—the prosperity of Cincinnati will be gone—our state will become a refuge for runaways—our brethren in the South-west will not be able to hold their slaves."

As to the prosperity of our city, take a fact which happened in Philadelphia, and is given in Gouge's Journal of Banking. "A certain manufacturing and commercial firm, having a branch in a city in one of the South-western states, thought it was carrying on a most flourishing trade in the years, 1835, '36, '37. Its profits, according to its books, amounted to at least \$25,000 a year, which, divided between two young men, who had but little capital to commence with, was certainly doing a very fair business. When they tried to collect what was due to them, all their profits vanished, and happily enough were they to preserve their capital untouched. They are now doing a much less extensive, but far more profitable business than they did in the years of inflation, and this, we doubt not, is the case with multitudes of others."

How many facts of the same kind have come under the observation of ourselves in Ohio. Never fear. By the steady maintenance of our principles, we shall lose no portion of Southern trade that is worth keeping. But—
we hate to battle with merely mercenary considerations. The "prosperity of our city!" Is

money-making, the highest prosperity? Are not truth, justice, humanity, our own honor, of more worth than money? What can atone for treachery to the cause of Freedom? What gain repay us for the damning disgrace of sacrificing our free institutions to conciliate the southern trader, and build up his system of robbery and blood? "You talk of the prosperity of your city," says Dr. Channing. "I know but of one true prosperity. Does the human soul grow and prosper here? Do not point me to your thronged streets. I ask, who throng them? Is it a low-minded, self-seeking, gold-worshipping, man-despising crowd, which I see rushing through them? Do I meet a grasping multitude, seeking to thrive by concealment and fraud? An anxious multitude, driven by fear of want to doubtful means of gain? An unfeeling multitude, caring nothing for others, if they may themselves prosper or enjoy? * * * Hereby our prosperity is a vain show. Its true use is, to make a better people."

"The glory and happiness of a city consist, not in the number, but character of its population. Of all the fine arts in a city, the grandest is the art of forming noble specimens of humanity. The costliest productions of our manufactures are cheap compared with a wise and good human being. A city, which should practically adopt the principle, that man is worth more than wealth or show, would gain an impulse, that would place it at the head of cities. A city in which men should be trained worthy of the name, would become the metropolis of the world."

Cincinnati must cease to prefer money to the man—to kidnap women—to sympathize with the slave-hound—to commit treason against Liberty, at the nod of the negro-whipper—to barter all her principles for the profits of an infernal system of oppression—before she can take rank above the tail of cities. "Our brethren in the South will not be able to hold their slaves."

Very likely; and what of that? That is their concern; not ours. Theirs is the gain of slavery, if gain there be. Let them have its troubles. You profess to hate slavery, and yet go beyond the compact to support it. See your attitude. These human flesh-dealers would have to abandon their occupation for an honest calling, were it not for the aid you extend them.

And so, to prevent them from turning honest men you must violate your own fundamental laws! O, for a language to describe your baseness!

Yes—it is true.—Were the people of these North-western states to carry out with fidelity, on their own soil, the principles of the ordinance of 1787, Kentucky and Missouri in less than five years would find themselves obliged to convert their slaves, into freemen; and in this way, and in this alone, would our state be saved from being overrun with what some among us so much dread, a colored population.

JUSTICE IN CINCINNATI.

C. Burnet, Joseph his son, and Mr. Lewis, indicted under the Black Law, for resisting, and committing an assault and battery, on the officer of the law in the discharge of his duty, were tried at the late criminal court for Hamilton county. The only evidence for the prosecution was, Mr. Black the constable, the principal actor in the transaction. The witnesses for C. Burnet, who was first tried, were his son J., his daughter-in-law, Messrs. Lewis and Erickson, men employed in the bakery, and two persons from the country, in the habit of attending market. Mr. Black swore that he told Mr. B. he had a warrant; the four first mentioned witnesses of the defendant swore that though all present from the beginning to the end of the transaction, they heard nothing of the kind; and the two market-men testified, that they heard Black say to Burnet, when the latter had succeeded in ejecting the former, that he had a warrant for him—whereupon Burnet exclaimed—"You fool! why did you not tell me that before, and all this trouble would have been prevented."

The "other states" referred to were, Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, &c., all then within the limits of the original states. It will be seen, that the restrictive word "original" is not used, but simply the phrase, "United States"—which, without any violence, might be construed as covering not only the thirteen original states, but all others that might from time to time be admitted to the Union. Still, apparently ignorant of the doctrine maintained by a writer in the Gazette, that the new states, being within the bounds of the old when the compact was framed, would therefore be entitled to the same privileges, when separated—and being unwilling to leave these navigation-rights at the mercy of construction,—the Congress of the confederation must needs insert, after the phrase "United States," "and those of any other state that might be admitted into the confederacy." Now, if it were the design of the Congress to secure by the excepting clause in the sixth article, the right of recapturing slaves, to the new as well as old states, why did it first use the restrictive word "original," and then neglect to add, "and any other states that might be admitted into the confederacy?" The right of free navigation they secure, "as well to the inhabitants of said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states that may be admitted into the confederacy." But the right of recapturing fugitive from labor, they secure only, to "any one of the original states." Surely, if they had intended to secure the right to every member of the Union, they would immediately have added, as in the navigation clause,—"and to any of the other states that may be admitted into the confederacy."

POLITICAL ACTION.

We are glad to see our friends in so many parts of this state, making strong political demonstrations in favor of their principles. What should hinder them from doing so universally? Depend upon it, our cause will never be respected as it ought to be, till carried to the ballot. The disposition is general among Ohio abolitionists to set their faces against pro-slavery

politicians. The only point on which all have not made up their minds, is that of independent nominations. So far as we can judge however, this measure is gaining ground every where. In other states, what are called the third party abolitionists seem to be the only class that manifest much real anti-slavery energy. In Maine, a new paper has been started, called the Liberty Standard, edited by a brother of the murdered Lovejoy—designed to advocate independent abolitionism. Elizur Wright, with his spirited pen, and straightforward political actions, is again at the head of the Free American. The Signal of Liberty, the organ of the Michigan Anti-Slavery Society, is pushing political action with great vigor. The friends in Pennsylvania have nominated Dr. Le Moyne, as candidate for the governorship of Pennsylvania, and accompanied the nomination with a long and strong address. In Indiana, the abolitionists have shown themselves true men. We expected no less from them. It was the first demonstration of the kind they had ever made, but they gave a decided vote. P. Grave, one of their senatorial candidates, who stood highest on the list, received 442 votes—excellent for a beginning. The Van Buren candidates received about 1250, and the whig, over 1500. What abolitionist would blush to be found in that minority of 442? Will their sentiments be disregarded hereafter? Hitherto, "until," as friend Buffum says, "the abolitionists of Indiana mounted on the stilts of third partyism, or other words, until they concluded to act like consistent men, and nominate persons on whom to bestow their suffrages, whose principles are congenial with their own, they had no alternative when an election took place, but to withhold the exercise of their sovereignty, which in the providence of God is vested in them, or to exercise it in opposition to the deliverance of our country from the suffering and the guilt of slavery. The pro-slavery parties of the day, so long as abolitionists neglected to come up in a body with their principles to the polls, justly concluded that, notwithstanding all our zeal, we were not so firmly rooted in principle, but that we would sustain our political party, even at the expense of our abolition principles. And holding that it would be fatal to their party at the South, to have it understood that they gave any countenance to the cause of abolition, they carefully avoided placing any one before the public as a candidate, who was suspected of being favorable to our principles. But, at our convention last spring, we resolved to mount the stilts of third partyism, and we have now made our first essay to walk forth in open day."

Very good, neighbor Buffum. One year hence, and your 442 votes will have doubled.

Now, is not this encouraging to Ohio abolitionists? Will any one say, that the anti-slavery voter in Wayne county did not take the very best way to magnify their cause, and make it honourable? Who will make it dishonorable, by voting for candidates, afraid to oppose the Southern system of human flesh-mongering? Come, friends! let us this once, especially as the "other interests" were so particularly cared for last fall—let us this once unite, and see how many voices we can give against slavery.

CORROBORATIVE.

An argument corroborative of our doctrine respecting the ordinance of '87, may be founded on the peculiar physiognomy of the excepting clause of the sixth article, as compared with that of a clause in the fourth article, securing certain privileges to the citizens of the Union. The last clause of the fourth article is as follows:

"The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free, as well to the inhabitants of the said territory, as to the citizens of the United States, and those of any other states, that may be admitted into the confederacy, with out any tax, impost or duty whatever."

The "other states" referred to were, Maine, Vermont, Kentucky, &c., all then within the limits of the original states. It will be seen,

that the restrictive word "original" is not used, but simply the phrase, "United States"—which, without any violence, might be construed as covering not only the thirteen original states, but all others that might from time to time be admitted to the Union.

Still, apparently ignorant of the doctrine maintained by a writer in the Gazette, that the new states, being within the bounds of the old when the compact was framed, would therefore be entitled to the same privileges, when separated—and being unwilling to leave these navigation-rights at the mercy of construction,—the Congress of the confederation must needs insert, after the phrase "United States," "and those of any other state that might be admitted into the confederacy."

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Surely, if they had intended to secure the right to

every member of the Union, they would immediately have added, as in the navigation clause,

"—and to any of the other states that may be admitted into the confederacy."

THE CHAIN-GANG.

We are glad to see our friends in so many parts of this state, making strong political demonstrations in favor of their principles. What should hinder them from doing so universally? Depend upon it, our cause will never be respected as it ought to be, till carried to the ballot. The disposition is general among Ohio abolitionists to set their faces against pro-slavery

politicians. They are generally employed in breaking stone. This mode of punishment, we are informed, is authorized in no other county of the state. The law was passed, it is said, because the cost of supporting criminals in Hamilton county was an excessive burthen, and it was desirable to make them bear at least a portion of it. It was attempted, at first, to work the miserable wretches in Cincinnati, but public sentiment was so scandalized by it, that they were driven to our turn-pikes.

We confess we are amazed, that the citizens of the county can for a moment tolerate, a mode of punishment, so abhorrent to humanity, and so ruinous to its subjects. What citizen, riding out on business or pleasure, has not been pained to the heart, at beholding these spectacles of human crime and misery! Did God ever make man to be so disgraced? Self-preservation may warrant society in protecting itself against of offenders—but it can never warrant it, in devising such punishments as necessarily destroy the sensibilities of a criminal, and make him tenfold more the child of hell than he was before. All punishment should be corrective—but will you correct an offender, a boy for example, guilty of petit larceny, by putting a chain about his ankle, and subjecting him to the gaze of the multitudes who are daily traversing our thoroughfares? The criminal is a man—a brother. What right have I to destroy his self-respect, by making his crime notorious—to drive him to desperation, by making it impossible for him ever to regain reputation among his fellow-men? If a man steal, and must be punished—for the sake of the God that made him, if not from regard to your own relationship to him, take him away from the public eye—do not render him callous by exposure—do not drive him to despair, and thus convert an occasional offender, into a desperate, determined villain. Never did I pass that wretched chain-gang, without a feeling of agony. Poor wretches! The safety, the well-being of society demanded your punishment—but did they require your exposure? Concealed from the public view, in a private cell, or with those in the same confinement, you might have had heart for reflection, hope of better days, strength to resolve on reform. But, what hope for you now? That chain, that ball—the eye of every passer by fixed on you—your shame manifested—cut off from sympathy and confidence—what hope for you on your release? Notorious, identified everywhere as criminals, what resort but war, perpetual war, war to the knife on those who, owing their own reputation perhaps to more auspicious circumstances than ever surrounded you, forgot that you were men, and treated you like brutes.

This is a grovelling wickedness on our part. Better, far better increase our taxes, than abuse men created in the image of God, and hardened by our system of public punishment, into incorrigible villains. Will not some of our citizens, who feel more regard for humanity, than a mean economy—who hold that the man should never be lost sight of even in the criminal, take some measures to relieve our country from the disgrace and guilt of this infamous chain-gang system? Who ever heard of reform produced by it? Who does not know that crimes are multiplied by it?

PREDICTION VERIFIED.

Senator Preston at the whig meeting in Charleston, May 23, 1841, said that the accession of Mr. Tyler would "make an administration more Southern in its tendencies, than that of his predecessor would have been—both would steer by the same polar star, but with Tyler there might be some variation Southward in the instrument."

The following list of nominations for foreign embassies shows with what reason he spoke.

Ex. Gov. Everett of Massachusetts, minister plenipotentiary to London. This man was once rebruted in Congress by a slaveholder for pleading for slavery. Col. Todd of Kentucky, minister, &c., to Russia. Mr. Jenifer of Maryland, do. to Austria. Mr. Baker of Georgia, charge to Sardinia. Mr. Pendleton of Virginia, do. to Naples. Mr. Barnard of Mississippi, do. to Lisbon.

COLONIZATION.

The State Colonization convention held not long since in Baltimore, Md., has occasioned some excitement in the East. Bishop Waugh of the M. E. Church, presided: most of the leading denominations were represented in it by their ministers and members. The following resolution sufficiently betrays the latent purpose of Colonization.

"That while it is most earnestly hoped that the free colored people of Maryland may see that their best and most permanent interests will be consulted by their emigration from this State; and while this Convention would deplore any departure from the principle which makes colonization dependent upon the voluntary action of the free colored people themselves—yet, if regardless of what has been done to provide them with an asylum, they continue to persist in remaining in Maryland, in the hope of enjoying here an equality of social and political rights—THEY OUGHT TO BE solemnly WARNED, that, in the opinion of this Convention, a day must arrive when circumstances cannot be controlled, and which are now maturing, WILL DEPRIVE THEM OF THE FREEDOM OF CHOICE, and leave them no alternative but removal!"

A dreadful alternative! Cannot the Convention spare one expression of sympathy for the doomed colored man? If they see such circumstances maturing, why not attempt to arrest their growth? No! no! Colonization but expresses a wicked popular prejudice—it dares not rebuke it. To show the spirit which dictated the resolution, take a few extracts from speeches made by members, for which we are indebted to the Pennsylvania Freeman.

A gentleman from St. Mary's said—

"He looked upon colonization as an aid to legislation, and legislation already contemplated compulsory action. It was amongst the slaveholders that colonization would find its warmest friends, and it was the interest of the slaveholder to remove the free black; free labor would increase in value, and as a consequence slaveholders would be the same; but the slaveholder desired compulsory measures, for he had ceased to expect that colonization would induce voluntary emigration; the industrious free black imagines that he can get as good a living here as

he can elsewhere, and scarcely one in a hundred cares about anything else; the indolent and worthless scoundrels are still sick; of dark complexion, having a dark complexion of countenance, with a scar on his left cheek, and they are deaf to your appeals; you have given them promises which they won't accept; now, the principle of self-preservation makes it necessary to tell them they must go. Let us appeal to legislation through Colonization to permit no further manumission of slaves but upon a positive condition that they instantly leave the country for the colony, and impress upon the free blacks the same positive necessity for their prompt emigration if they would avoid equally prompt and less ceremonious compulsion."

The above reward will be given for the apprehension of the same Bob or Sam, by application to H. F. Wade, 55 Tchoupitoulas. It is supposed he will endeavor to leave the city, and the captains of vessels are hereby forewarned not to carry him off, under the penalty of law.

H. F. WADE.

Ran away on a stolen, the slave CAROLINE, from his residence in Carrollton, on the 17th inst. Said negro is about 14 years old, slim and delicate made, under lip quite thick, and mark of a burn on one of her arms. I warn all steamboats to be on the look out, for I believe she will be trying to go up the river. I will pay a reward of \$20 for her delivery in jail in this

ELECTIONS.

In Kentucky, the Whigs have gained the day. In Indiana, the result is doubtful; but on the whole inclines to the Democrats. Local circumstances have had much influence, it is said. In Wayne county, as may be seen in another column, the abolition vote was 442. And Mr. J. P. Smith, with whom we have not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance, informs us, that in Johnson county, near the centre of the State, party questions were laid aside, and anti-slavery was made the test question. Both candidates for the State Legislature were Democrats, but Dr. James Richey, of Franklin, represented as an avowed abolitionist, was elected by a large majority.

In Tennessee, the returns so far, it is said, look favorable for the Whigs. Illinois has, most probably, gone for the Democrats.

FOREIGN.

The Tories have carried the elections in England. Sir Robert Peel will probably be at the head of the new ministry, and is represented as being very friendly to America. Mr. Fox, it is rumored, will be recalled. By the ship Askber, 110 days from Canton, intelligence has been received, that the Bogue frigates have fallen, and the British Admiral is in possession of Canton.

Notwithstanding the defeat of the Whigs, on account of their movement in regard to the Corn Laws, they anticipate a reaction in their favor.

Difficulties have arisen between France and Texas, and it is reported that a flotilla of war brigs is now fitting out at Toulon for Texas.

TRAVELLERS AND THEIR GRIEVANCES.

American travellers in Great Britain complain as much of the customs of that country, as British travellers do of those of this. We shall soon be able, it is probable, to repay some of the many compliments we have received. Miss Sedgewick, in her "Letters on England," in a good natured style, relates the following incident:

"We sent away our carriage, and came home in a steamer, which was crowded when we got on board. At first we looked around in the most self-complacent manner, in company with our American nation, that seats would be offered on every side, as they would assuredly have been to all woman-kind in one of our own steamers. Not a soul stirred. Some of us were positively unable to stand, and for those Mr. P. made an appeal to some men, who refused without hesitation, appearing to think our expectations impudent. We were too far gone to be fidgets, so we adopted the backwoods' expedient, and squatted upon what unoccupied territory we could find. If such personal selfishness and discourtesy is the result of a high civilization, I am glad we have not yet attained it."

REV. EDWARD SMITH.

This eloquent advocate of the cause of liberty has been suspended by his Conference on account of his abolitionism. The act seems to have occasioned general indignation. The Pittsburgh correspondent of the New York Herald gives a long account of the trial, and concludes as follows:

"Thus ended this trial of three days' length. I am neither an abolitionist nor a Methodist, and I neither know the parties, nor care a pin about either of them—but as a cool and dispassionate auditor of the whole affair, I say that the Conference is guilty of persecution and injustice; and as I was coming out of the chapel, I heard a steady Quaker say to his friend, 'There is not a temporal jury in all Pittsburgh that would bring in a verdict of guilty upon such evidence; and if they did, they ought to be punished for slander themselves.'

"There are many Methodists here who were upon the fence in connection with abolition, and this trial has sent them over with Smith. They now publicly say that Conference has no more business to interfere with preachers for their abolition, than they have for their being in favor of wooden pavement; that this whole trial was got upon a false issue, to get rid of Smith; and one proof of it was, that all the resolutions against him, in every stage of the trial, were all previously prepared, ready and dried, and signed, ready to be used in their appropriate places, long before the evidence was adduced in public."

When pro-slavery is rebuked by such papers as the New York Herald, there must be something in it most infernal. The correspondent of the Ohio Statesman, another bitter opponent of abolition, thus speaks of the trial:

"I mentioned in my last, that Mr. Smith, of the Methodist church, had rendered himself obnoxious to the Conference, on account of his abolition notions. He has since been expelled from the sacred desk. It is said that he is a man of more talents than half the Conference put together. His expulsion, I am afraid, will only have the effect of making more abolitionists—people will say he was persecuted, and that is enough."

OHIO AND THE SOUTH.

The geographical position of Ohio, makes her attitude on the question of slavery a subject of vast importance. The slaveholders, fully impressed with this idea, manifest profound alarm at the decision of our Supreme Court, and the nature of public sentiment indicated by it.

The Concordia Intelligencer contains a call for a meeting of the citizens of Concordia Parish, Louisiana, to express their "utter detestation" of the conduct of a "faction in the State of Ohio," "arraying themselves in open hostility to the rights of Southern citizens." The editor of the Intelligencer seconds the object of the meeting, and advises to "speak to Ohio in calm and decided language"—"and if her citizens persist in their flagrant outrages upon the Constitution and our rights, it will be high time for us to prepare for non-intercourse, and a common defence of our property and our fire sides." He is "surprised that the press and the merchants of Cincinnati, and of Ohio generally, have not, as this, denounced in fitting language, the absurd, the outrageous opinion of one of the State Judges, that a slave becomes free so soon as he touches the soil of Ohio. If the people of Ohio are enlightened and liberal, if they wish for peace and prosperity, if they have a particle of regard for the Constitution and the Union, they must denounce such an opinion, and sweep it from their State."

A correspondent in the same paper thinks it high time for the South to look to itself—and continues—"This opinion of the Ohio Judge, the Cincinnati Gazette says, has given rise to an open question in that State; if so, we contend it is an insult to the South. It is an insult and a grievous wrong for any State, or set of citizens in a State, to open a question for litigation so palpably inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States, and which is fraught with so much danger even in its agitation. The Constitution grants the right of property in

slaves, and this right is so far compulsory upon the non-slaveholding States, to deliver up our slaves escaping to, or within their jurisdiction." "Within their jurisdiction"—search the compact, neighbor. There is nothing like that there. This "within" is a word of your own imagining. He thinks it will be necessary for the South to resort to the "right of retaliation in defense." "Ohio," he says, "should be the last State in the Union to manifest the least disposition to inflict injury on the South. Her communication with us has always been the most extensive and free, her products have always met with ready and profitable sales, her citizens hospitably received, and the same protection granted to them and their property as is guaranteed to our own citizens. There then, no just ground for interfering with our rights, or withholding from our citizens that protection which the Constitution of the United States imposes on every State to extend to the citizens of other States, as if their own citizens. And if in Ohio this injustice has been done to our citizens there, it can be imputed to nothing else than the spirit of fanaticism so fearfully spreading over all the non-slave States, and which from the geographical position of Ohio, if nothing else, becomes imperative on us to resist."

The upshot of the matter is—if Ohio will refuse to let the slave monger hold his slaves on her soil; refuse to permit him to use men like brutes, under her Constitution; oblige him, so long as he may continue within her bounds, to pay wages for labor like her own citizens—why, then he will shut up the Mississippi, close his ports against the produce of Ohio, pass an act of non-intercourse. Will he? Let him try it. Does he imagine that the fifteen hundred thousand freemen of Ohio would suffer him to play the fool at their expense? Nobody in this region is scared by the swell and strut and bluster of this mighty parish of Concordia, except the editors of the Cincinnati Enquirer, who really seem to live as much in dread of the slaveholder as does the miserable slave who crawls under his lash. It refers to this wind-storm in Concordia, they say—"It shows what Cincinnati has to expect, and what she must lose by the madness of abolition fanaticism. We call upon those who are most deeply interested, to look to this matter."

Poor men! They never should have come to Cincinnati. With the fanaticism of abolitionists on the one hand, and the threats of the South on the other, their nervous systems are evidently sinking. Rest, retirement, and above all, a diversion of their minds from all thoughts of Southern trade, Concordia meetings, &c. &c., may yet restore them.

PRESCRIPTION.

Some will have it, that granting our construction of the Ordinance of '87 to be true, still

prescription has established the right of the new slave-states to reclaim their human chattels from our soil. For more than a century, the planters of the West Indies enjoyed the privilege of carrying their slaves with them to Great Britain, and holding them there. If prescription can overthrow fundamental law, surely the Court did wrong in at last deciding that by the British Constitution, every slave became free the moment he set foot on English soil. In our own state from the adoption of the constitution in 1802 down to 1841, slaveholders were accustomed to bring their slaves temporarily within our borders, or carry them through the state—and Judge McLean, many years ago expressed himself as rather willing to think, that a liberal interpretation of the constitution would justify these acts. For 39 years the claim to do them was not questioned. But, within three months, the Supreme Court has declared the law to be, that every slave brought into the state becomes free. And now who will say, that a prescriptive claim is stronger than a constitutional inhibition?

INSECURITY OF SLAVERY.

Louisiana seems to be greatly disturbed by insubordination and abortive attempts at insurrection among the slaves. The free blacks in some of its papers are denounced in unmeasured terms. The same spirit of violence against them is displayed in St. Louis. It is evident that slaveholders from some cause or another are becoming greatly alarmed.

They either see or imagine the elements of mischief, brewing all around them. Doubtless, their imagination goes beyond reality. The wicked flee when no man pursueth. Some years since, in Beaufort District, South Carolina, the planters were thrown into terrible consternation. The alarm spread far and wide. Patrols were multiplied; a vigorous watch was set over the negroes. Men talked in whispers, and slept upon their arms. Every preparation was made to crush the insurrection in the bud. Time passed—no explosion came—the negroes continued peaceful—men began to be ashamed of their fears, and look into the origin of the fearful rumor. And what was the origin? A fragment of a northern newspaper, in the cupboard of an old negro, who had brought home some groceries from the store, wrapped up in it! Chivalry? Chivalry? Yes! The chivalry of oppression grows pale at the sight of a bit of paper. We would not care how much conscience-scared these slaveholders became, were it not that the rigor of the slave's condition is increased. Fear is a selfish, cruel passion. Let it once take possession of the heart of the master, and it tempts him to hate his victims. Some of the New Orleans and St. Louis prints are absolutely rabid—foaming and gnashing their teeth at the negro, as if they would rend him in pieces. What kind of a system must that be, which gave birth to the fiendish spirit that pervades the following extract of an article from the New Orleans Crescent—an article copied, and fully sanctioned by the St. Louis Pennant and Native American?

The insolence and insufferable audacity of the free negroes in this city must be crushed now! There is no

time for delay—no need for parley. They have sinned, and do sin, unawed by any thing municipal, unless the public mind itself is aroused, and the people wake up from their culpable slumber. Now all these things so complained of, and so fraught with danger to our social system, may easily be arrested if we commence in time. Let our General Council take this matter up—let our Municipality Councils look into and control it within their own confines, and we shall not have ladies insulted, and gentlemen knocked down in the streets, or crowded into the water from ferry boats, by a pack of dirty, negro scoundrels, whom to hang without a week's notice were a benign act. But notwithstanding all these things, we allow them to assemble together at negro churches—to hear negro and abolitionist ministers—*ad libitum*—while away and tamper with our servants, while the pocket and the life of the white citizen are not secure. We ask them, why in the name of Heaven and humanity, these meetings are not put down? Next, why are not the laws against the residence of free negroes put in force? Are they so necessary to us, with their abolitionists, that we must needs have them? What duty is it to see that they are rooted out "according to law?" Let him do his duty, or be impeached. We call upon the community to be watchful—to resist, by the blow of death, if necessary, the slightest approach towards an insult on the part of a free negro. We call upon the juries, recorders, and judges of the courts, to go to the full extent of the law, in every case where a negro has struck a white man—to show no mercy—to extenuate nothing, but cut right and left with the double-edged sword of severe right. Unless something be done by the representatives of the people, as they sit in the council or on the bench, or plead before the bar, the public must needs arm itself and prepare to slay. Such a state of things we would not like to see, but we take the broad ground that the free negroes must be driven out of this city, or slaughtered in it. Our slaves are poisoned and ruined by them—they are the nucleus around which all abolitionists cluster, and the most powerful tools they can use. Let us leave cotton and sugar, and rice and tobacco, to their fate, until we can go to our places of business in the morning with a confidence that our families and households will not be outraged before night. We are serious upon this subject, fully believing that our social system never was in greater danger than now. It is to be hoped that some of our clear-headed, leading and influential men will take it up, and aid in throwing off the incubus which now so loads the heart of society. Let us see how long we shall suffer the present abuse of our rights and our patience!"

In regard to these sentiments, fit only for the bottomless pit, the St. Louis Pennant says—in concluding an article on the same subject—

"We cannot close this article more appropriately, than by copyng the following remarks, from the N. Orleans Crescent City. Let them be read and acted on by our citizens."

DECROYING SLAVES.

Three persons, it is said, from Nelson Institute, Illinois, are in prison in Palmyra, Missouri, for an attempt to entice slaves in Missouri to run off. They are reported to be abolitionists; but we do not believe it. So accustomed are these slave-state prints to falsify all matters, where slavery is concerned, that we shall require more proof of the truth of this story. One

thing we know—it is no part of abolitionism to

go into the slave-states, and persuade slaves to

run off. But, if a white scoundrel is caught in

the act of inciting slaves to mischief, or a

blackleg runs a slave off and sells him in another

market, he is published as an abolitionist.—

We address ourselves to the master, not the slave; and would engage in no transaction that

we should be ashamed or afraid, the world

should know.

A HARD CASE.

Recently two slaves, father and mother, with their three children, who had escaped from Arkansas, were making their way through one of the free states of the West, with the slave-hunter on their track. Hardships innumerable had they encountered; peril imminent, had beset them. At last, the pursuit became too hot. What should they do? Liberty in sight; but all could not enjoy it. To hold on to the children, would have been to forfeit all—by abandoning the children, the parents might be free. It was heart-rending, but the resolution was taken, the children were dropped on the road, and are now in slavery: the parents are in Canada.

"You talk of negroes having natural affection," cries a negro-hater. And have you never heard of white parents who would prefer themselves to their children? Oppression hardens the heart. It was a selfish act—but slave

ry crushes the generous instincts of human nature, and compels it to be selfish. What a

comment is this fact on the cruelty of this atrocious system! These poor fugitives loved their children—else, why have brought them at im-

mense risk and trouble from Arkansas to the

West; but, the recollection of what they had en-

dured as slaves, steeled their hearts, and triumphed over even a mother's love.

EAST INDIA SLAVERY.

By the last number of the British Anti-Slavery Reporter, we perceive that the abolitionists of Great Britain are earnest in their efforts to expose the true nature and extent of East India slavery, and to bring about its overthrow.—This is right—this more than any thing else will show how unjust are the suspicions and sneers of Mr. Walsh, the Paris correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who seem to be

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From the N. Y. Sun.

Reader, have you ever heard a drunkard tell his story? We heard him once, as related by a lamented bard, (Rockwell,) and we have never forgotten it. Should we hear it, we believe you would not forget it. He tells it with a pathos, a feeling, to which we should be vain attempt to attain. The story should never be out of circulation, and we will give it anew, and you may make your own comment.

THE INTEMPERATE.

Pray, Mr. Dram drinker! how do you do? What in perdition's the matter with you? How did you come by that bruise on the head? Why are your eyes so internally read? Why do you mutter that infidel hymn? Why do you tremble in every limb? Who has done this, let the reason be shown, And let the offender be pelted with stone! And the dram drinker said, "If you listen to me, You shall hear what you hear, and shall see what you see."

"I had a father: the grave is his bed; I had a mother: she sleeps with the dead; Freely I wept when they left me alone— But I shed all my tears on their grave and their stone;

I planted a willow—I planted a yew— As I left them to sleep till the last trumpet blew. "Fortune was mine, and I mounted her car: Pleasure from virtue had beckoned me far. Onward I went, as an avalanche down, And the sunshine of fortune was changed to a frown!

"Fortune was gone—and I took my side A young, and a lovely, and a beautiful bride! Her I treated with coldness and scorn, Tarrying back till the break of the morn: Slighting her kindness, and mocking her fears— Casting a bright on her tenderest years: Sad, and neglected, and weary I left her— Sorrow and care of her reason bereft her— Till, like a star, when it falls from its pride, She sunk in the bosom of misery and died!

"I had a child, and it grew like a vine: Fair as the rose of Damascus was mine;

"And I watched o'er her innocent youth, As an angel from Heaven would watch over truth. She grew like her mother in feature and form— Her blue eye was languid—her cheek was too warm,

Seventeen summers had shone on her brow—

The seventeenth winter beheld her laid low!

Yonder they sleep in their graves, side by side—

A father—a mother—a daughter—a bride!

"When they had left me, I stood here alone—

None of my race or my kindred was known,

Friends all forsaken, and hope all departed—

Sad, and desponding, and desolate hearted—

Feeling no kindness for aught that was human—

Hated by man, and detested by woman—

Bankrupt in fortune, and ruined in name—

Onward I kept in the pathway of shame:

And, till this hour, since my daughter went down,

My brow has but known a continual frown!"

"Go to your children, and tell them the tale;

Tell them his cheek too, was lividly pale;

Tell them his eye was all bloodshot and cold—

Tell them his pulse was a stranger to gold—

Tell them he passed through the world they are in

The victim of sorrow and misery and sin;

Tell them when life's shameful conflicts were past,

In horror and anguish he perished at last."

IT IS NOT ALWAYS MAY.

BY PROFESSOR H. W. LONGFELLOW.

The sun is bright, the air is clear, The darting swallows soar and sing, And from the stately elms I hear The blue-bird prophesying Spring.

So blue you winding river flows, It seems an outlet from the sky, Where waiting till the West wind blows, The freighted clouds at anchor lie.

All things are new—the buds, the leaves, That gild the elm-trees' nodding crest, And even the nest beneath the eaves— There are no birds in last year's nest.

All things rejoice in youth and love, The fulness of their first delight; And learn from the soft heavens above, The melting tenderness of night.

From the Ladies' Companion.

The Divided Burden.

BY L. H. SIGOURNEY.

I saw a boy, who, towards his cottage home, A heavy burden bore. The way was steep, And rocky, and his little loaded arm Strained downwards to its full extent, while wide The other horizontally was thrown, As if to counterpose the painful weight That drew him towards the earth.

A while he paused And set his burden down, just where the path Grew more precipitous—and wiped his brow With his worn sleeve: and panting, breathed long draughts.

But another boy, 'Neath a cool shade-tree in a neighboring field, Sat playing with his dog: and from the grass Uprising, with light sound, the fence he cleared, I mud'd on that philosophy divine—

"Bear one another's burdens"—and perceived That to obey God's word was happiness.

Then like the bee, who from the humble flower Sown by the way-side, gleaming for her hive, I treasured up the lesson: and when eve Called home the laboring ox, and shut his bed Waged the young bird, and shut the lily's cup, I took my little boy upon my knee, And told him of the basket bearer's toil, And of the friend who helped him.

When his eye Swell'd full and round, and fixed upon my face, Taking the story to his inmost soul, I said, "My son—be pitiful to all, And aid them when thou canst."

For God hath sown Sweet seeds within us—seeds of sympathy— Whose buds are virtues such as bloom for heaven.

If thy young sister weepeth—kiss the tear From her sun-bright cheek, and soothe with tender care Her swelling breast—or if a secret thorn Is in thy brother's bosom—draw it thence; Or if thy playmate sorroweth, lend an ear And share with sympathy his weight of woe.

And when thou art a man, my little one, Still keep thy spirit open to the ills Of foreigner, and stranger, of the race Whom Africa's sun hath darkened, and of those Poor red-browed exiles, from our forest shades, Where once they rul'd supreme.

Thus shalt thou shun That selfishness, which, wrapped in its own gifts, Forgets alike the Giver—and the grief Of those who mourn.

So mayst thou ever find Pity and love in thine own time of need— If on thy young heart, as a sign ring, Thou gav'st that motto from the Book Divine, "Bear one another's burdens"—and fulfil The law of Christ.

If these experiments were carefully conducted they would show the relative value of the

OUGHT MANURE TO BE PLOUGHED UNDER WITH AS LITTLE EXPOSURE AS POSSIBLE?

We find in the American Farmer an article on this subject by Mr. J. M. Garnet of Virginia from which we extract the following paragraphs:

I began penning my cattle late in the spring, and continued it until frost, in pens of the same size, moved at regular intervals of time, and containing the same number of cattle during the whole period.—These pens were alternately ploughed, and left unploughed, until the following spring, when all were planted in corn immediately, followed by wheat. The superiority of both crops over all the pens which had remained unploughed for so many months, after the cattle had manured them, was just as distinctly marked as if the dividing fences had continued standing; it was too plain to admit even of the slightest doubt. A near neighbor, a young farmer, had made the same experiment, on a somewhat different soil, the year before, but with results precisely the same. Similar trials I myself have made and seen made by others with dry straw, alternately ploughed in as soon as spread, and left on the surface until next spring. In every case the last method proved best, as far as the following crop would prove it. The same experiment has been made by myself and others of my acquaintance, with manure from the horse-stables and winter farm pens, consisting of much unrotted corn stalk; and without a solitary exception, either seen by me, or heard of, the surface application, after the corn was planted, produced most manifestly, the best crop.

Upon these numerous, concurrent, and undeniable facts, my opinion has been founded, that it is best to apply manures on the surface of lands; and "I guess," (as brother Jonathan would say,) that it is not likely to change unless indeed, I should hear a still greater number, equally well authenticated, on the opposite side; although I must say, that up to the present time, I have not heard a solitary one. True it is, that I have read many ingenious, fine spun arguments in opposition to the opinion which I hold in common with numerous other agriculturalists, but no proofs whatever have accompanied them, and therefore I must remain an infidel, until they are sustained and corroborated, by such facts, as should always be deemed indispensable to establish any practice whatever, in any of the various branches of husbandry. All these results undeniably prove, that the surface application was best; although the kinds of manure differed considerably. And what have we in opposition, any facts whatever? Not one; and only the conjecture, that the evaporation from the surface spread manure must carry off the greater and best portion of the food of plants therein contained. But such evaporation cannot thus act, seems to me to be unquestionably proved by every fact I have mentioned: for, if it did, then the land of summer cow pens ploughed up as soon as removed, would, in every case, have produced better crops, than that of the unploughed, instead of doing it in none.—Similar results too must have followed in the other cases I have stated, although I have never seen or heard of their doing it in any.

In connection with these facts we state the following: Two brothers held different opinions on this subject; the one supposing that manure is injured by exposure to the sun, the other that it is not. The latter in manuring a field for oats, in 1840, spread the manure from the wagons as it was hauled out. Two or three weeks after this part of the work was commenced another set of hands was employed in sowing the oats and ploughing them in with the manure. These overtook the hands engaged in spreading the manure before that operation had been finished. Of course the part of the manure carried out last was ploughed in immediately after it was spread, whilst that first carried out lay two or three weeks exposed to sun and wind before it was ploughed under. The poorest of the land was that sown and ploughed last. Late in the spring the two brothers were crossing the field together, when the owner perceiving the youngest oats and in the poorest land to be the largest and most flourishing, expressed his surprise at the fact. The other reminded him of the manner in which his manure had been managed, remarking that he observed it at the time, and thought it might test the correctness of their respective opinions. The oat field of course was watched with interest by the brothers through its progress to maturity, and the part on the poorest land, where the manure was turned in as soon as spread, continued to gain upon the other. These facts were related to us by the owner of the field, who is determined henceforth to expose his manure to sun and air as little as possible.

But how is the result of this experiment to be reconciled with the result of those made by Mr. Garnett and his neighbors? The reader must judge for himself. Nature is not inconsistent. Her laws and operations are always the same in the same circumstances. Animal manure either is or is not injured by exposure. If injured in Virginia it is injured in South Carolina; and if injured at one time, is at all times. One solution occurs to us of the apparent discrepancy in the cases before. May it not be that the solid manure in all Mr. Garnet's cowpens, even those which were ploughed soonest, was materially injured by exposure to the sun before it was turned in, and that the improvement of the land is ascribable chiefly to the liquid manure or urine? If so, may not the pens which were ploughed as soon as the cows were removed, have been injured by turning up and exposing the soil which had absorbed the urine, and thus allowing this fertilizing ingredient to be evaporated by exposure to the winds and the heat of a summer's sun? If this supposition be correct, the fact that cowpens are injured by ploughing when the cows are removed makes against, and not for, the theory that manure is not injured by exposure. Further experiments are perhaps still needed to settle the question. We suggest the following: 1. That the solid manure be all carefully removed every morning from a cowpen to a compost heap, and that the pen be ploughed when the cows are removed. 2. That the same cows with the same treatment, be continued on an adjoining pen, of the same size, for the same length of time; that the manure be carefully removed from this also every morning to a compost heap, and that the pen be not ploughed till planting time. 3. Let then the solid manure stand on two pens, and the one be ploughed and the other not, which is only a repetition of Mr. Garnet's experiment. 4. Let the manure be gathered from two other pens every morning and thrown into holes, covered to shelter them from sun and rain. Let that gathered manure be evenly spread on the ground as soon as the cows are removed, and ploughed in. Let that from the other be protected as much as possible from both sun and wind till the time of planting and then be spread in the banking house that still exists.

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1840.

L. T. WELLS, Secy.

solid and liquid manure of cowpens, as well as the effect of exposure upon manure.

[Cheraw (S. C.) Gaz.

From the Farmers' Register. Crushed Corn Meal—Feeding Horses—Preserving Bacon.

Since my former article, in relation to crushed corn-meal, was communicated to the Register, I have been informed by the highly intelligent iron-master, therein alluded to, that he kept his mule teams, of six each, fat last summer, though hard at work every day, on a daily allowance of one bushel of crushed corn meal, and the same quantity of bran, mixed thoroughly together and fed with cut straw—with a moderate quantity of clover hay in the rack. With corn at 37½ and bran at 10 cents a bushel, this mode of feeding would reduce the cost of a six mile team to less than thirty cents a day, or five cents a mile, exclusive of hay and the straw mixed with the meal. A single calculation will show every farmer how much he could gain every year, by adopting this economical mode of feeding his work horses; doubtless enough in a lifetime to buy a respectable farm for his sons.

I was also informed by this gentleman who is one of the best farmers and managers I ever knew, that he fattened twenty bullocks last fall on crushed corn-meal, at much less cost than he could have fattened in any other way. He is decidedly of opinion that he saves more money by crushing and grinding his corn, than by any other economical process practised on his extensive estate; and I know no one in whose sound practical judgment I have greater confidence.

As my sheet is not full, I would add a word on another subject. A respectable neighbor informs me that he has preserved his bacon for twenty years, without the loss of a single piece, white-washing each joint, on the fleshy side, and at the end of the hock early in the spring, when the fat deposits its eggs. He gives the pieces a thick coat of ordinary white-wash, with the common brush, then hangs them up in his smoke-house, where they remain until taken down for use. The white-wash does not impair the flavor of the meat, or injure it in any way, in the slightest degree.

Rockbridge, Va., March 17, 1841.

THE COW TREE.

This tree, which has been named Galactoderon, and appears to belong to the family of Sappoteae, grows on rocky declivities on the northern Andes. Its leaves are large, oblong, thin, dry, and coriaceous. Its thick ligneous roots scarcely enter the rock; for several months in the year rain scarcely waters its fan-shaped leaves. The branches appear dry and dead. But when an incision is made in the trunk, a sweet and nutritious milk runs from it. It is at sunrise that the vegetable liquid runs most abundantly. Then the natives and negroes are seen to come from all parts provided with vessels to receive the milk, which becomes yellow, and thickens at the surface. This vegetable milk possesses all the physical properties of the milk of animals, only it is a little thicker, and mixes easily with water. When boiled it does not coagulate, but a thick yellow pellicle is formed on the surface. Acids do not form with this milk any coagulum as with that of the cow."

SUCCESS OF NEWSPAPERS.

If the general literature of the country be distinguished by any grand peculiarity, it is unquestionably the multiplication of Newspapers. How would the shade of Campbell be astonished, could it mingle in the scenes of the present day, and witness the progress which has been made in this department of literature since he issued his "Boston News-Letter," on half a sheet of pot paper, April 24th, 1704. Even in his day, however, "coming events cast their shadows before," for after fourteen years experience, he found that his half sheet could not contain all the news which accumulated on his hands; and he proposed, as he says, "to make up that deficiency by printing a sheet every other week for Tryal," as it was impossible with half a sheet to cover all the news of the day, and to carry on all the Public Occurrences of Europe, with those of this, our Neighboring Provinces, and the West Indies. To make up which deficiency he will now print every other week a sheet, to be called "The New and more acceptable," and will order the erection of Sunday schools in Havan, in which children of all classes may be educated free of expense.

Cuba.—There is no country where such a change has taken place in regard to public morals as in this island. Gambling, which was the prevailing vice among all classes of society, has been to a very great degree, suppressed by severe penalties.

As another evidence of still further improvement, it is stated that the Governor of the island has ordered the erection of Sunday schools in Havana, in which children of all classes may be educated free of expense.

The island of Cuba is, the year round, one of the most beautiful spots in creation; and the well-known winter resort for consumptive invalids from all parts of this country. The loose and dissolute character of the population has, however, hitherto prevented many from visiting the same. As, however, the steps already taken give indication of future improvement in this respect, there is no doubt but that this island will yet become the residence of a still larger number of invalids from this country, who may wish to take advantage of the mild and salubrious climate of that country in our own inclement at season.

CIN. TIMES.

The Slave Trade.—Capt. Filner of the brig Chocat, at New York from the River Gambia, informs the editor of the Courier that the British cruisers are very busy on the coast endeavoring to destroy the slave trade. Two of them made an attempt to cut out a slaver from some river or bay, and were beaten off and forced to resign their object. The slaves in some cases, adopt the plan of sailing in companies of 5 or 6 vessels, only one being loaded with slaves. Should a cruiser overtake them they all take separate courses, and the cruiser not knowing which one to pursue, the loaded slaver has a fair chance of escape. The British traders complain much of the increase of American vessels on the coast, as the latter undersell them in the foreign news beyond Great Britain." To be in such arrears, was, indeed, a sad predicament for an Editor, and no wonder he thought of enlarging his establishment. The "Sheet every other week for Tryal," was highly successful, for after some experience he says, "We are now less than five months behind, so that by the Sheet we have retrieved about 8 months since January last, and any one who has the News-Letter since that time, to January next, (Life Permitted) will be accommodated with all the News of Europe, etc., contained in the Public Prints of London, that are needful to be known in these parts."

But Campbell was soon annoyed by difficulties of another sort. Competition, now so active, began even in these early days to exhibit itself. A rival entered the field, and Campbell came out with a manifesto to the public, and declares that, being still desired and encouraged to carry on his practice by the Gentlemen, Merchants and Others, his usual customers, he intends (Life Permitted) to answer their expectation, and to forward still a regular Account of Affairs as our part of the world admits of. If he does not print a sheet every other week this winter time, he designs to make it up in the spring, when ships do arrive from Great Britain."

The Editors of the New England Puritan are not entirely insensible to the troubles incident to their vocation, from the days of their distinguished predecessors to the present time; but we believe that to make a paper successful, it must be much less than "thirteen months behind" the news of the day, even from "beyond Great Britain," and that instead of a formal appeal to the public sympathy against competition, the better way is to make a paper indispensable to that public by its superior excellence.

THE ROTHSCILDS.

The June number of the Merchant's Magazine contains an article on the great Rothschild, by Louis Harper, of Gottingen; from which we learn that the property of the house is estimated at from twenty to forty millions of dollars, besides which it is able to command seventy-five million dollars more. The founder of the house, Mayer Amschel Rothschild, was born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in the year 1743. He was a Jew by birth, and being in indigent circumstances, was destined for the profession of a teacher. After having taught for some years he abandoned the pursuit, and engaged in the occupation of buying and selling ancient coins, from which he derived a considerable profit, and afterwards obtained a lucrative situation in a house of exchange in Hanover: he acquired in the course of several years a handsome fortune. He then returned to Frankfort, and there founded the banking house that still exists.

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CINCINNATI ENGLISH AND FRENCH ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.